

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The writer presents of several topics for this chapter, there are about background of study, statement of problems, purposes of study, scope limitation, significance of study, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Headed for express ideas, socialize, or communicate using language, many people use idioms as a variant of their language and we have to be able to understand linguistic aspects, especially idioms. In addition, to understand language clearly, it is necessary to know compound words, simple words and the most important thing is their meaning. Apart from that, followed by a number of constant phrases coinciding of more than one or two words, by the meaning that cannot be leading to logic or inferred directly from the meanings of each word, namely idioms (Ahsan, 2016). With the existence of various kinds of idioms used by a group or community of a person and it is very interesting to learn then can categorize idioms into various group. Idioms are generally used in all variance of language, formal and informal, written and spoken with colorful and fascinating aspect of English

An expression or sentence that has a meaning that is a little complicated to understand with words and cannot be easily guessed directly from the precise definition of its elements is idiom. A fixed form of language that allows later or no deviation in the system and often carries out meanings that cannot be inferred from their single portion also the definition of the idiom (Baker, 2011). Many idioms cannot be altered in any part. As a rule, no other synonymous word can replace any

word in an idiom; nor can the arrangement of words be willfully modified, added, or deleted (Lim, 2004). It can be found either in daily conversation and also may appear in poetry, literature, and even in the Bible (Strakšiene, 2009). By and large, idioms contain lots of metaphorical phrases, the mention of the idiom as an locution that purposes as a sole element and which the sense cannot be carried out by its detached parts as in Longman's dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics. For Instance, “she washed her hands of the matter” which means she rejected to think about the matter or she doesn't care anything happens (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). Looking at the provision above, it could be that one of the problems that will be faced by a translator is the idiom itself because the meaning of the idiom cannot be understood by just guessing or seeing the idiom word for the word itself.

The availability of idioms with equivalent meanings in the target text may be this factor which is obtained by the way idioms are translated. The process of changing or modifying ideas expressed from one language to another permeate the socio-cultural language of a particular context is translation, and depicts a translation process fundamentally as a boundary cross between two difference languages. Certain idioms are translated using definite strategies that rely on the framework. The translation of non-idiomatic to defend the meaning of idioms developed into the language and invincible for translators to overcome slight difficulties in translating idioms. In addition, the difficulty in translating idioms so that there is no close equivalent for the translator in the target text or being unable to paraphrase, the translator may have the option of not understanding the idiom in the translation. Another difficulty lies in the variety of idioms. Idioms themselves have an orderly structure, or are irregular and may even be mistaken in terms of

language structure. Therefore, translators need to find the right strategy for better results.

There were some linguistic studies that have been done by the researchers related to idioms translation as the object of analysis, Arnisyah (2017) with the title "Idiom in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel: The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" By Rohan Books Company, republished in 2004. She found out that the various type of idioms and the strategy used by the interpreter in interpret the idiom found in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes". Based on the result, there are eight types of idioms; encoding idiom, decoding idiom, grammatical idiom, extra-grammatical idiom, substantive idiom, formal idiom, idiom with pragmatics point, and idiom without pragmatics point. For the strategies in translating idioms, there are three strategies applied by the translator; using the translation strategy by similar meanings but dissimilar form, strategy by paraphrasing, and strategy by omission. In the other research related to the translation of the idiom was conducted by Nurseha (2018) who analyzed the meaning and the translation strategies found in novel of The Rainbow Troops by Andrea Hirata. She found fourteen idioms in the novel and the most strategy used by the translator of the novel based on data collected is similar meaning but dissimilar form.

With the availability of both previous researchers as above, the writer wants to conduct research in analyzing an idiom translation on the Indonesian translated versions of chapter eighteen and nineteen of the holy Qur'an. In this case, the writer mentions the classification idiom based on Evan and Green's (2006) theories and idiom translation strategy based on Baker's (1992) theories. For this existent

research is envisioned to classify and identify the idiom found in the Indonesian translated version of chapters eighteen and nineteen of the Holy Quran. Hence, the translated versions of chapter eighteen and nineteen Holy Quran is the main object of analysis that makes this study challenging and different. It is challenging, because the writer must comprehend the contextual meaning in the idiom of the Indonesian into English translated versions of chapter eighteen and nineteen of the Holy Quran. Afterwards, the chapter eighteen and nineteen consist of five surah, they are Al- mu'minuun, AnNur, AlFurqan, AsSyu'ara, and AnNaml. These five surah specially gives the motivation and positive vibes for the believers to Allah SWT which the tales or stories are different from other chapters. Secondly, this research is different from previous studies because very small number of research have examined in the translated versions of Qur'an especially in idiom.

Last but not least, in relation to this research, it has come to the conclusion that of the author's personal investigation, there is limited study regarding the Indonesian translated versions of the Quran especially for the idiom. Therefore, the author believes that the most suitable for analysis is the idiom found in the Indonesian translated version of the Holy Quran. Thus, *“An Idiom Translation Studies Found in the Indonesian Translated Versions of Chapter 18 and 19 of the holy Qur'an”* is the title which chosen by the researcher.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Build upon the explication above, there will be particular problems that are formulated in this study, as follows:

1. What are the classifications of idioms found in the Indonesian translated versions of the chapter eighteen and nineteen of the Holy Qur'an?
2. What are the idiom translation strategies found in the Indonesian into English translated versions of chapter eighteen and nineteen of the Holy Qur'an?

1.3. Purposes of study

Related to the previous sub chapter (statement of problem) on high, this study is intended to:

1. To classify the classification of idioms found in the Indonesian translated versions of the chapter eighteen and nineteen of the Holy Qur'an.
2. To identify the idiom translation strategies found in the Indonesian translated versions of the chapter eighteen and nineteen of the Holy Qur'an.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

Goodwill to avoid excessively large discussion, in this research concentrated on finding the classification and translation strategy of idioms found in Indonesian translated versions, which are for the scope. The limitation of this study is focused on the Indonesian translated versions of the chapter eighteen and nineteen using the digital Qur'an (Qur'anic Digital Version3), it was primarily involved by Sugema (2004). This digital Quran application is the same as the scriptures that can be accessed directly via smartphones, laptops, and other electronic goods whether in online or offline form and it provides the translated of Indonesia and English.

1.5. Significance of Study

In this study, the researcher's findings are expected to provide good contributions or significance to English Language Education Department especially in the Translation subject. On the other hand, this research can be useful for the student or learners of English, lecturers, and further scholars:

1. To the readers or learners of English

Optimistically with completions of this research be able to increase the ability and knowledge in learning idioms, especially understanding in linguistic, classifications and strategies of idioms. The readers and English learners can be facilitated in working on tasks about idioms.

2. For the lectures

The researcher expects with this research to lecturers can gain additional knowledge and information about idioms. It is immediately useful for teaching and learning activities in learning translation and linguistically, especially about idioms.

3. For other scholars

It is anticipated to support the next researchers to bearing the further researches on the translation of the idiom in many other languages. Goodwill using this study by way of a completing reference in linguistically studies and capable to appeal their concerns in idiom studies.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

Researchers provide several of key terms with its definitions in order to brand a reader and other researchers comprehend the rapports used handily as follows:

1. **Idioms**, the expression that is increasingly difficult to understand and which are unreasonable or uncommon appear entirely in the given context (Baker, 2011). In this research, idioms are very diverse in its context, depending on the culture that each has an idiom and its meaning cannot be interpreted with just the comprehension of grammar and lexicon.
2. **Translation**, is a process to change over meaning in the source of text hooked on the TT and describe it in target text by using natural form based on the rules which are wearable in the target text (Simatupang, 2000). The author might also say that the process of shifting data from the supply language to the destination language is the definition of translation. For instance, a teacher who has an idea to convey to students. However, in order for the student to understand the idea, the teacher uses interpretations and language that the student deserves to understand. In short, the transfer of the verbal and non-verbal meaning of the principle from one principle to another is the broad meaning of the translation process.
3. **Strategies**, are "plan intended to achieve a particular purpose" (Oxford Learners' Pocket Dictionary, 2009). In this research, this strategy addressed idiom translation strategies that are consist of alternative ways

of translating ST idioms into its TT equivalent for the best understanding.

4. **Chapters Eighteen and Nineteen of The Quran**, is a scripture that contains the letters of Allah SWT to whole people through histories in every verse. The Qur'an is a source of inspiration for one of the world's major religions, accepted today by more than one billion Moslem people (Fatani, 2006). Also, in the chapter eighteen consists of three surah, from the 23th surah (Al-muminuun 24:1) to 25th surah (Al-furqan 25:21). For the chapter eighteen consists of three surah, from the 25th surah (Al-furqan 25:21) to 27th surah (An-naml 27:59).

